World Alliance News Letter

VOL. XXVIII, No. 9 NOVEMBER, 1947

Prayer for Peace

A South African soldier who fought in World War II has written this poem on the need for waging peace NOW:

It is autumn again,
Smoky-voiced, cold-lipped autumn,
And the leaves are curling down,
A yellow lifeless rain,
Poor fragile skeletons that crackle
With dry dead voices underfoot. . . .
Crushed by the rolling wheels,
Or trampled by heavy boots,
Or thrown upon the back lot fires. . . .
They flash a moment in the sun
And disappear.

Autumn again!
The summer is dead and the year adying,
And Peace, a wrinkled nightmare
Crouched among the skeleton leaves,
Weeping for all the broken promises
And the dying hopes. . . . .

Is this the hill I stood upon
Four years ago, and watched the golden sun
Strike life into the valley
With the fires of God?
And heard the mutter of the guns
Beyond the ridge,
And wondered then
Where lay the road when Victory was won?
Now Victory has come and gone,
Slipped through our fingers,
Swallowed in the tumult of hate;
Drowned in oceans of mistrust and fear;
Throttled by intolerance and whipped by civil strife. . . .
Gone from us . . . lost . . . and never once
Looked back upon our empty hands.

Yes, this is the hill,
And this the hollow Victory
And the weeping Peace,
And once again as I stand here
I look up . . . and see the face of God!

Oh God,
What have we done?

What nightmare has our dream
Become within so short a year?
All that we've prayed for, given us
And we have lost it all.
Lord, once again give us the strength
To win a Victory.
This time, dear Lord, give us the power
To beat our baser selves into defeat.
Renew our faith;
Give us the energy for Peace;
Teach us again to keep a promise made;
Give us back love and truth;

Lift us above the languor and incompetence of fear;
Help us to trust our fellow men;
And, this beyond all things, Lord,
Lift again the candles of our memories.
Make us remember and remember
'Til we burn with shame . . .
The agony of nameless millions;
The cold drowned face of the sailor;
And the airman's last flamed glimpse of life;
And the soldier with blood drying
Upon his speechless mouth.
Make us remember the tears
That fell so hopelessly upon the rubble
Of a thousand tenements; the pain,
The screaming dark, the everlasting years
Of separation; the brutal shock
Of death.

Make us remember
The men who fought and lived . . .
The broken men who live a shadow life
In wards until they grow tired of fighting
Death, and turn to it as their only friend;
The whole men, without homes or jobs,
Watching our promises broken one by one,
Storing the bitterness in their hearts
Because we have forgotten them
So soon.

Make us remember the men who fought with us
For freedom . . . the men of other creeds and other tongues . . .
Make us remember the helpless and the aged;
The wanderers and the outcasts of the earth;
Make us remember the sound and fury of our words
That pledged a bright new world;
Stamp them upon our hearts and brand them on our souls,
And burn them upon our heedless minds
Eternally.

Dear Lord, give us the wit to see
Our folly, and the shame
To recognize our perfidy; and teach us humility
Again before Your face.
Give us the courage
To turn our backs upon our own stupidity;
To honor the promises so glibly made;
To rip the hatred from our hearts
And make men truly free;
Help us have done with hollow men
And empty hearts and dead souls.

Dear Lord, teach us to act instead of dream;
To work for Peace instead of wishing for a miracle;
Make us honest men and honest women,
With the strength and the courage
To lift a dying Peace
From the ashes of empty Victory,
And make it live again.
Dear Lord of Heaven and earth,
Give us these strengths
While there's time,
To breathe life into Peace again,
And keep it a living fire,
Forever and ever.
Amen.

—Dick Diespecker.

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OF RELIGION

Items of Interest

World Alliance Annual Meeting
Boston, Mass.
November 14-16, 1947

This meeting will serve as a preliminary gathering in preparation for the World Congress of Religion in Support of the United Nations, to be held in Boston exactly one year from now. If you believe in both the necessity and the possibility of a world order which will bring lasting peace with justice, then we urge you to attend these meetings and take an active part in the discussion groups.

Friday, November 14

10—Registration of delegates—Lobby of New England Mutual Hall.

11-12:30—First Session—Chairman, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot. Welcome: President Daniel Marsh, Dr. Frank Jennings. Orientation: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Mr. Robert Norton, Mrs. Ruth Cranston. Questions and discussion.

2:30-5—"Voice of Youth" Symposium—"Our World—the Future—the Answer". Chairman: Mr. John R. Inman. Speakers from the Lisle Fellowship. Discussion.

8—Mass meeting—Chairman: Erwin Canham. Speakers: Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, "The United Nations"; Senator Cairine R. Wilson, "Human Rights"; Father George B. Ford, "Religious Cooperation". Discussion.

Saturday, November 15

10-12—Sectional Meetings

I. The United Nations. Chairman: Alger Hiss. Secretary: Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles.

II. The Spiritual and Moral Resources of Mankind. Chairman: Dr. Roy M. Houghton. Secretary: Mrs. Ruth Cranston.

III. Social Justice and Human Rights. Chairman: Senator Cairine R. Wilson. Secretary: Mr. James Waterman Wise.

IV. Practical Program of Action. Chairman: Bishop John Wright. Secretary: Dr. Harry N. Holmes.

12:30-2:30—Luncheon—Copley Plaza Hotel. Annual meeting of the World Alliance. Chairman: Mr. Charles L. Marburg. Business session and election of officers.

Address: Mrs. Elisabeth A. Dexter, "The World Alliance in Europe".

Address: Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, "Religion's Contribution to Peace on Three Continents".

3-5—Round Table Discussions—Chairman: Alger Hiss. Presentation of findings of Sectional Meetings: Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles, Mrs. Ruth Cranston, Mr. James Waterman Wise, Dr. Harry N. Holmes. Closing Address: Dr. William P. Merrill.

Sunday, November 16

Morning—Church Services—Conference speakers occupying pulpits in Greater Boston area.

Co-Chairmen: President Daniel L. Marsh, Bishop J. W. Wright, Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman.

Vice Chairmen: Dr. Samuel L. Eliot, Mrs. Julian Ansell, Mrs. Colin W. MacDonald, Miss Lucy Sturges.

Chairman of Committee on Arrangements: Rev. David Hunter.

Chairman of Program Committee: Dean Howard M. LeSourd.

Reservations are available at the following hotels: Kenmore, Somerset, Parker House, Lenox, Copley Square, Bellevue. Write directly to any one of these hotels for your reservation.

Opinion Survey on the United Nations

From Cincinnati has come an amazing and alarming report. An opinion survey poll disclosed a shocking ignorance concerning the United Nations and its activities, for 30% of the people surveyed in Greater Cincinnati had apparently never heard of the UN; and 55 to 70%, had in varying degree, only vague ideas and misinformation about it. A mere 5% were able intelligently to answer definite questions.

The entire country needs to know more about the United Nations. To help remedy this deficiency, Mr. Harold Mitchnick Mitchell is working with the Church Peace Union and other groups to sponsor a "UN Peoples' News" and a United Nations discussion program which will include: (a) weekly discussions in group meeting and centers, churches, libraries, schools, offices, factories, and clubs; (b) preparation of conclusions sent by the participants to the Opinion Survey Section of the UN at Lake Success.

With the World Alliance

Dr. Elisabeth Dexter, European representative of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance, has just returned to America on the S.S. *Mauretania.* She will be in this country for three months and will be available for a limited number of speaking engagements on her observations in Europe (including the British Isles and Scandinavia) and Asia Minor. . . . *Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein,* vice president of the World Alliance, returned this fall to Temple B'rith Kodesh in Rochester, after a five years' leave of absence during which he served as director of the Committee of Army and Navy activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board and, more recently, as Civilian Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Lucius D. Clay in the American Occupied Zone of Germany. . . . Word has come of the splendid work being carried on by the Canadian secretary of the World Alliance, *Dr. C. E. Silcox.* Dr. Silcox has been particularly active in the work of the United Nations Association of Canada. In writing a critical analysis of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), he noted that, amid the creative possibilities of UNESCO, there were certain dangers, especially those of "standardization" and of "utopianism." . . . *The Reverend Canon W. W. Judd,* president of the Canadian World Alliance, has completed a highly readable report concerning the work of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, of which he is General Secretary. Copies of the report may be secured by writing to the Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwilll, all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished.

The Major Religions and the World's Crisis

At THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE *Forum in October, three distinguished representatives of* ***Roman Catholicism, Protestantism, and Judaism*** *presented their views on the role of religion in answering the question: "Modern Man: Slave or Sovereign?"*

Miss Barbara Ward *of London, foreign editor of* THE ECONOMIST:

The free man loves his neighbors, returns good for evil, hates oppression, serves the common good. Above all, he is free from hatred—racial hatred, class hatred—but need I go on? Question every man, every philosopher, every sage who has become famous in the eyes of mankind for the purity of his life and the clearness of his moral vision, and he will draw you the same picture of the man whom "truth has made free."

But if the testimony of great men is universal and unequivocal, so is the testimony of history in the opposite sense. Every sage from Lao Tse to Socrates may have taught the Golden Rule, but every civilization from Babylon to our own day has demonstrated man's hopeless inability to follow it and thus to realize the freedom which it alone makes possible. To the voice of the Saint and the philosopher raised in admonition, "Love your neighbor—do good to them that hate you. Pray for them that calumniate you"—to that voice, mankind gives the universal and despairing answer "I cannot do so."

In general the existence of the Church as a strong, independent community claiming its own allegiance and throwing its weight behind the defense of certain basic rights, is one of the few remaining buttresses of freedom in the desperate struggle for free society in the world today.

In this defense of human freedom, the Catholic Church is not, of course, alone. All great religious communities teach men to act according to their conscience and to my mind this, in the last analysis, is both the front line and the last refuge of free men. When men and women can say as they face the terrible authority of the state, "No, on my conscience, I cannot and will not act as you command," their freedom is assured. Indeed, there is no other freedom. And when the Christian asserts conscience as his final authority, he defends not only religion but human freedom itself.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, *United States delegate to the United Nations Assembly:*

Freedom is indefensible if it stands alone. Freedom must be coupled with recognition of the moral law and of the fact that men's rights carry with them duties to fellowmen. This nation was launched with emphasis upon individualism because the original environment was one which called for personal resourcefulness and pioneering. The satisfaction which comes from a sense of being creative then depended more on individual than on collective effort. But extreme individualism is no integral part of our religious heritage. The Jewish and Christian faiths have at all times emphasized the duty of man to his fellows and that duty is a fundamental of our Christian faith. The moral law is sublimely reflected by the Ten Commandments and by the injunctions: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Christ particularly emphasized these two commandments. Upon them, He said, "hang all the law and the prophets."

Freedom becomes increasingly an opportunity for fellowship rather than an opportunity for private indulgence. If personal freedom is exercised without regard to the fate of others, then it becomes socially intolerable and, in fact, it will disappear. Broadly speaking, it can be said that unless a society is religious it cannot be free. Without the disciplines of the moral law, freedom becomes chaotic and men accept the order of slavery.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, *famed Zionist leader:*

Nations, like individuals, impress themselves upon the world in two ways: by what they do and what they are. The two are, of course, interdependent; character expresses itself in action, and action reveals character. But the ultimate influence of a nation, or an individual, is measured more by the amount of character revealed than by the stir produced in human events.

Monotheism, the supreme importance of perfectability in this sad, sublunar world, the refusal to be bullied by superior force, the right to persist as a minority—these are the leading elements in the Jewish contribution to human progress.

It would be childish to assert that all Jews, or all groups of Jews, have been consistent contributors to this idea. From earliest times the lapses of Jews from the idea have been sternly pointed out and castigated by the teachers of the Jewish people. But fundamentally, the Jewish people has fulfilled this function: the assertion of the sovereignty of the human spirit over the brutality of circumstance.

If Jewish history is studied for its specific content, what constant or leitmotif do we discover? It is, I believe, the history of a people obsessed by an idea; and that idea was the perfectibility of the human being—perfectibility here, on this tiny and unhappy world of ours, not in some heaven of the future. While not denying a future existence, the Jewish philosophy concentrated itself on our particular planet. To be that which is right was its all in all.

South Africa: Land of Contrasts and Conflict

Dr. Carl Hermann Voss describes his visit to Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa:

We visited the Union of South Africa during the sub-continent's winter, while America was sweltering in a heat wave. From Cairo to Johannesburg we traveled over the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Rhodesia. Even as tourists, we could glimpse the myriad social forces that make Africa as well such a continent of contrasts and conflicts. But it wasn't until we began the lecture tour around the Union that we realized the degree of tension created by this stress in the social and economic forces of southern Africa.

There are in South Africa, two and a half million Europeans (whites) and over ten million non-Europeans. Of these ten million non-Europeans, about one million are "Coloreds" (a mixture of European, Malay and native), about a quarter million are Indians, and the rest are native. These population figures are packed with dynamite, and some day a violent explosion will break out.

The contrasts in the living standards between Europeans and non-Europeans is startling and dismaying. While wealthy sections of the white population live spaciously and often luxuriously, many of the natives in the cities live on a starvation diet in hovels of burlap and packing boxes. While the white farmer lives on thousands of acres of land, the natives have been herded into restricted rural areas which are so small that they find it difficult to eke out enough food for their families, or to pasture their cattle. While the white man accumulates wealth from yellow gold or diamonds, the black gold of native labor is rewarded a pittance. It is this situation which has impelled Bishop Sidney W. Lavis, great and honored Anglican churchman of Capetown, to warn the people, in his *Christian Ideals and Social Order,* of "South Africa's tragic contrasts of gold and poverty: a sun-kissed land and disease-breeding hovels."

Democracy Limited

The sharp contrast between the democratic rights of the white and the political servitude of the blacks is all the more marked because it is countenanced by a people with a long democratic tradition. Those of British tradition in South Africa have not adequately answered or struggled against the Afrikaaners' contention that the native is a "son of Ham" and thus incapable of redemption or improvement.

In addition, political and economic freedom for the native in South Africa would mean such a change in his status that the gold share market in London would suffer a drop. These contrasts seem destined to continue in spite of the efforts of many progressives to alter the social structure. If the Nationalist party should come to power, the disparities in economic and political rights would grow infinitely worse. There is an intense rivalry between political parties. Witness the conflicting opinions of the United Party (Smuts, Hofmeyr, and Strauss) as over against the Nationalist Party (Havenga, Malan, and Loewe whose speeches sound uncomfortably like the rantings of Goebbels and Rosenberg).

There are, however, bright spots in the picture. Many liberals work valiantly, often at great sacrifice of their careers, to bring about a change in the social structure. J. H. Hofmeyr, Deputy Prime Minister, impressed us with his erudition, clarity of mind, directness of approach and sensitivity of spirit. Women like Mrs. Margaret Ballinger and Mrs. Bertha Solomon, and men like Senator E. H. Brookes plead courageously in the Senate on behalf of the native. Reinault Jones of the Institute of Race Relations and Theodore J. Haarhoff of the University of Witwatersrand reach a wide audience with pamphlets of scholarship and eloquence. Colin Legum, brilliant young publicist, writes for the *New Statesman and Nation* and the *Forum,* serving also in the City Council of Johannesburg. Any land would be enriched to have liberals of this caliber fighting for democracy and human rights. Such people will ensure the development of a South Africa of justice and equity.

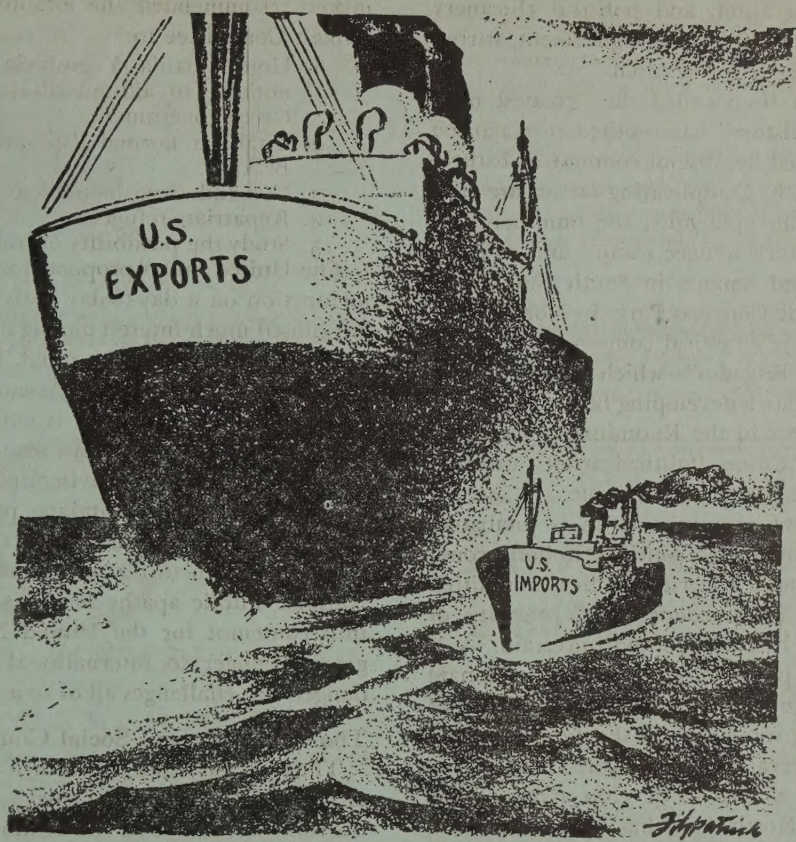
Attitude Toward the UN

There is a mixed reaction in South Africa toward the UN. Strong support comes from the progressive-minded who cluster about United Nations Associations. A cynical view is taken by those who think the UN is already hopelessly outmoded by the atom bomb and rendered ineffective by Russian abuse of the veto in the Security Council. A hostile attitude is found among those who contend that the UN Assembly was interfering with purely domestic issues when a resolution last December dealt with the treatment and status of the Indian minority and, secondly, when South Africa was rebuffed in the attempt to annex the mandated territory of Southwest Africa.

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts has high hopes that the United States willl prove to be the strong pillar to bolster the United Nations in these days of the UN's growth to maturity. In an interview in his office in the government buildings at Praetoria, he told us that he had great confidence in Secretary of State George Marshall. "During the war years," he said, "I knew him well and I cannot exaggerate his abilities. But he has a difficult role, because the United States is so rich. When a nation corners all the gold and owns most of the dollars, a dangerous situation prevails."

Smuts' support of the United Nations stems, of course, from his activity in the League of Nations and his role in helping frame the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. The defeat Smuts suffered at Flushing Meadow last year has in no way sapped his faith nor diminished his support of the UN.

FOCUS > on the Churches' Work for World Order



PATTERN FOR BOOM AND BUST By permission of Fitzpatrick and *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

Expand World Trade NOW

As the world has shrunk men and nations have had less and less economic freedom and economic independence. We are no longer independent. We are *interdependent,* as was proven by the five major economic depressions of the twentieth century which affected all important commercial nations.

Long range plans for healthy international trade will be taken up at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which opens in Havana on November 21. But the immediate action that is needed rests in the hands of the American people and in the special session of Congress.

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"This is the time for decision. If nations do not act now with courage and determination, they will find themselves condemned to a persisting pattern of restrictions and discrimination that will spell antagonism abroad and misery at home. This must not happen. It need not happen."—PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

The new isolationism in the United States, the short-sighted greed of some commercial interests and the failure of many ordinary citizens to grasp the important relationship of international trade to our national economy are real dangers to peace. We cannot separate domestic and foreign affairs. Our prospertiy depends in a large measure on the economic health of the rest of the world. Access to raw materials and non-discrimination in trade are essential to world recovery. Over a billion dollars in emergency credits is needed for Europe within the next three months.

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"Credits alone, however, are not sufficient. Substantial production in Europe is related closely to the development of trade between countries. . . . Multilateral trade with a minimum of restrictions is what is needed as an ultimate answer."—WILLARD L. THORP, *Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs.*

On the Political Front

Ferment in the Far East

The Far East is the most explosive area in the world today. Nationalist movements, power politics, civil strife, epidemics, starvation, and political chicanery and graft are intermixed in a seething ferment, stirred constantly by the struggle for freedom.

In *India* what has been called the "greatest mass migration of world history" has resulted in 7,250,000 persons being displaced because of communal disturbances since August 15th. Complicating factors are crop loss, cholera and other epidemics, the imminence of cold weather, unsanitary refugee camps, and conflicts between landlords and tenants in South India. The rightward swing in the Congress Party in North Malabar and the activity of fanatical communal groups—"India's Brown Shirt Brigades"—which foment Hindu-Moslem clashes, indicate a developing fascist mentality.

The liberal elements in the Kuomintang are being further weakened in *China*. Political arrests, directed especially against the Democratic League, are increasing. The Nationalist-Communist strife is unabated. Graft and political corruption continue to honeycomb the Central Government. American policy, committed to preserving "the independence and integrity of China," continues to be confused and uncertain.

The thirty million people of *Korea* have a passionate desire for unity and for a truly democratic government after their forty year subjection to the Japanese. The predominantly conservative South Korea has as yet, however, had small chance to develop a democratic government. In the North, land has been distributed and collaborators have been purged, but the people live in a police state where many are hungry.

Meanwhile the recent treaty between Britain and *Burma* provides for the complete independence of Burma, effective January 6, 1948. In *Java* disorders continue while Dutch troops carry on "mopping-up operations" and irregular bands of Indonesians commit arson and loot.

Progress of the General Assembly

Two pressing political problems, *Palestine* and the *Balkans*, are receiving attention in the General Assembly. In the debate before the ad hoc Committee on Palestine three major courses of action were argued: first, the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states; second, the creation of an independent Palestine based on majority (Arab) rule; third, a meeting of Arabs and Jews to work out a mutually satisfactory solution. Both the U.S.S.R. and the United States have supported partition in principle, with reservations as to the geographical division. The Arab countries will, as they have repeatedly said in unrestrained and bellicose language, vote against any plan of partition. They may be joined by other states registering a "protest vote" against the two dominating UN members, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

By a vote of 36 to 6 the Political and Security Committee recommended the establishment of a special Balkan Committee to:

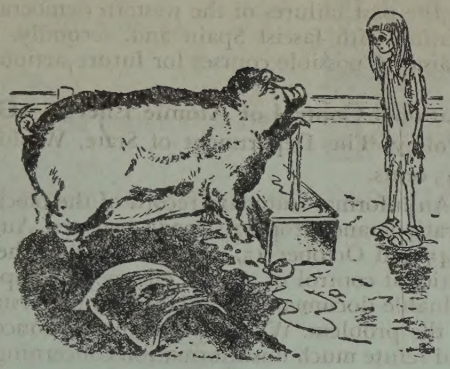
1. Urge Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to do nothing to aid guerillas fighting against the Greek government.
2. Establish normal diplomatic relations in the Balkans.
3. Conclude frontier agreements.
4. Repatriate refugees.
5. Study the possibility of transfering minorities.

The United States proposal for a "Little Assembly" to function on a day-to-day basis throughout the year has caused much interest among delegates. The reasons behind the proposal are twofold. The present system of one meeting a year of the Assembly is inadequate to cope with the problems. It is felt that a committee of the Assembly in continuous session could clarify and deal with many issues, leaving time for the Assembly to operate at a less breathtaking pace. From the standpoint of public opinion it is felt that a Little Assembly would do much to rekindle confidence in the United Nations. Public apathy has in some quarters turned into contempt for the United Nations. That is the gravest danger to international organizaion. It is a danger that challenges all of us as individuals.

The Economic and Social Council

The political issues with which the General Assembly of the UN deals have attracted so much attention that the solid work done by the Economic and Social Council has been often overlooked. In its recent meeting, 39 separate items were considered by the 18 members of the Council, laboring not only as citizens of their own countries, but as the chosen representatives of the 57 member states. The following action was taken:

1. Called an international conference to meet early next year to deal with questions of trade and employment.
2. Called a second international conference to deal with freedom of information and the press.
3. Concluded international agreements with five specialized agencies for coordination and cooperation within the framework of the United Nations—(a) Universal Postal Union; (b) Bank of Reconstruction; (c) Monetary Fund; (d) World Health Organization; (e) Telecommunications Union.
4. Received and approved reports from its Commission for Europe, and its Commission for Asia and the Far East.
5. Prepared to create a similar permanent Commission for Latin America.
6. Arranged for fellowships to social workers in research and field work in various countries.
7. Emphasized the need for an appeal for money and services to alleviate the suffering of children in all nations of the world.



Herblock in *The Washington Post*
"HOW MUCH A POUND ARE YOU WORTH?"

85% of the caloric content of grain which is utilized in human consumption, is lost when a farmer feeds it to livestock to produce ordinary cuts of meat. 95% is lost when he is feeding grain to produce "super cuts" of table meats.

ZERO HOUR FOR ACTION

WAGE PEACE WITH FOOD

1. Arrange a personal meeting between your Congressmen and several representatives from your church, synagogue or club; or write personal letters to them. Persuade your Congressmen
   (a) to give full-fledged support to the Administration's plans for immediate economic aid to Europe;
   (b) to urge that such aid be administered through United Nations agencies;
   (c) to appropriate adequate funds to equal the *full amount* of aid requested by the 16 countries which drew up the Paris report;
   (d) to insure the distribution of economic help strictly according to human need, *not* on the basis of political tests;
   (e) to make certain that "military aid" shall not be a complement to economic aid.

2. **Publicize the following facts though every available medium (weekly bulletin, sermons, letters to local newspapers, spot radio announcements, etc.):**
   (a) Present high food costs are due more to our own prosperity than to the relatively small amounts being shipped overseas.
   (b) Only immediate and adequate aid (especially cereal grains, meat and fats) can keep millions in Europe from dying or suffering from malnutrition this fall and winter.
   (c) Americans are eating more meat per family than ever before in their history.
   (d) Eight tons of grain are being used to fatten animals for table meat to every ton of grain being shipped abroad.

3. **Devise measures among your church groups to readjust eating habits and reduce consumption of cereal grains, meat, and fat. Money thus saved should be used for foreign relief.**

4. **Do you want to wage peace? Then we suggest:**
   (a) Persuade individuals and groups to cooperate on the voluntary food conservation program.
   (b) Convince your political leaders that a voluntary program is inadequate and that public controls such as rationing and price ceilings must be reestablished.

A NEW PUBLICATION!

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Please send me ( ) copies of "Keeping Christmas and Building World Peace" and ( ) copies of "Inside the United Nations" for which you will find enclosed $.

Name.....Address.....

(Please make checks payable to Edgar J. Fisher, Treasurer.)

Suggested Reading

World Christianity—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow by Henry P. Van Dusen. Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York. $2.50.

An excellent survey of the major events and general trends making for world Christianity. A comprehensive, scholarly analysis of the past, present, and future of the ecumenical church. Carefully assesses the assets and liabilities of the growing World Council of Churches, notes how world Christianity emerged strengthened and purged by World War II. The leit-motif is "To an age destined to survive, if at all, as 'one world', we bring a *World Church* and the beginnings of a *United Church*."

The Cultural Approach: Another Way in International Relations by Ruth McMurry and Muna Lee. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. $3.50.

Documented interpretation of the "cultural relations" program employed by various governments in their management of foreign affairs. The basic purpose of such a program in any country, as defined by Archibald MacLeish, is "to correct the image of that nation formed abroad by those who know it only through . . . its political and military and commercial enterprise in foreign markets and in foreign places." Accents the crucial importance in international relations of the interchange of ideas among countries.

Report From Spain by Emmet John Hughes. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $3.00.

A definitive work on Franco's Spain carefully written by a Roman Catholic. Hughes was active in diplomatic and military intelligence service in Madrid for four years. Especially illuminating are the historical background on the Flange and the lucid interpretation of church and clergy in Spain. A balanced judgment on leftist and rightist forces of opposition to Franco, estimated by Hughes as being 70 to 90% of the population, an opposition which is overwhelming but divided, and therefore ineffectual. Here are, first, a discerning statement on the past failures of the western democracies in dealing with fascist Spain and, secondly, an appraisal of possible courses for future action.

International Control of Atomic Energy—Growth of a Policy. The Department of State, Washington, D. C. 45 cents.

An informal summary record of the official declarations and proposals made between August 6, 1945 and October 15, 1946, relating to the international control of atomic energy. An important, valuable document, essential to an understanding of the problem. Will dispel many misconceptions and refute much misinformation concerning issues at stake.

Selected Letters of William Allen White. Edited by Walter Johnson. Henry Holt & Company, New York. $3.75.

When William Allen White, a vibrant American personality of the last half century, wrote on political, social, human, or literary subjects, men and women everywhere listened. He had a magic power of interpretation and a clarity of analysis. His integrity of spirit is apparent in every paragraph. These letters, written to a wide circle of friends on a variety of subjects, are a self-portrait of a man who was universally loved and respected.

RECOMMENDED MAGAZINE ARTICLES

"Can The Marshall Plan Save Europe?" by Joel Carmichael (*Commentary*, October, 1947).

"India's Black Morning" by Edmond Taylor (*New Republic*, October 13, 1947).

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